Businces Notices.

REMOVAL - SMITH & LOUISDERY would respect fully inform their friends and the postle that they have there if their beautous he stion, take No. 448 Francisco, to No. 458 francisco; consider to the Grandest Titles are more prepared to ach of the consideration of the Spirits States, eventating of Monace V treet Tapostry forms is now Spirits States, eventating of Monace V treet Tapostry forms is

English and American Fierr O' Clean, and all other goods perfecting to the reads.

Wet Pateasks, wet Linen, wet Linen-Shorting, Torontog, wer Nepture, was higher the said. The above reof the grant of an passable by the said that he said a grant harmon
perfect content on the hard will be said that he said a grant harmon.

N. B. - done is sent to all parties of the curve by suppose three contents.

A. B. - done is sent to all parties of the curve by suppose three contents.

A. B. - done is sent to all parties of the curve by suppose three contents.

PEREMETORY SALE OF BUDADWAY LEAVE AND VALORS. REAL ESTATE OF EVER AND HET STA, AT ACCTUATE OF OUT SAGES FOR A SECTION OF SAGES OF A SECTION OF SAGES OF A SECTION OF SAGES OF THE STATE OF THE ACCURATE A SECURITY OF SAGES OF THE SAME OF POWLERS & WILLS, Phremologists and Publishers,

LIFE IN BUT A STRIFE - TIS A BATTLE AND A Dags. "-Ye fashing looks resulted a of age and disease. Restorm those with Benker's bloomly Foreign. Price 22 cents said swing, where Principal depth. Benker's Ludies Hair Decoder Establish-

Are you cat of humor with the color of your Whisone Meataches, your George, your Impecial! Do you pro-shave them of I Describe tests. In a few moments was can sen them beaminable, eaching your own taxs, as regards the with Currentpools Excelsion Hair Dye. Made, and and ap-with Currentpools.

Valuable Household Furniture will be sold to day at

For Rheumatism, and all Neuralgia or gouty Pains, reat. Bruses and Swellings, and for Peins in the Bark caused by Code, a rapid and ellectual cure may be as De. MCGLENTRUCK Educated Limited: Trans to it by the principal Druggless and by A. CORMAN & Co. 100 of months.

PLAYING CARDS AT SHEELIFF'S SALE, To-DAY .-The large stock of agreeror Playing Cards in the extensive manufactory of Hugarita & Lavy, Nos. 177 and 179 Grandet, will be soft at the city of Hugarita & Lavy, Nos. 177 and 179 Grandet, will be soft at the city of Hugarita & 10 o'clock, This Day,

To Makupacturers of Clearning for the Sum new trans. The objections which have been so often under to Sawig Michine work on their needs do not april to Samuka's new Single-Die sided Sawing Machines which make perfect were seen the same of the same perfect were seen the same of the habi areas at every death and on mine these machines be dote by head. Call and on mine these are himse in the man in the man in the call be and the man in the call be and the call be areas as the ca

I. M. Sinces & Co. No. 22 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, selling or
roing Seach, Machines baying a naged on re-editor with an eye most
the point, as Service commend sexion heiringing my Origina
Parent granted Sept. In 14th, as all mirringine with held response
lie secretary to law. The following persons are licensed to mirring
factors and all Sewing Machines, under my said patent, vs. Necure
Wheeler, Whinh & Co. Grower, Baher & Co., the American Migwheeler Whinh & Co., Grower, Baher & Co., the American Migmetic Sewing Machines Oc. and A. scarladid of New York. Chicale
A lillies and J. A. Lettor, Hoston, Messry, Wooder eggs, Kenne &
Moore, Lyub, Moss, and A. B. Hars of New York.

Elizab Hoston, Ja. Talentee of the Original Sowing Machine, No.
870 Broodway, New York, and No. 31 Herover-at., Boston
Sept. 8, 1900.

SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC. - The would wish it to prevail overwholes hely. Address Walter Hunt, No 300 if

HAR DYE AND WIGS .- BAYCHELOR'S Manufactory for there articles is removed to No. 33 Broadway, opposite to the Park, where he has the best promodulens in the would for be application of his famous Hair Dre, and the select of his one we six vasted Wire and Toupees. Nine private rooms all on one floor.

as evenity, Jun 31; Research in Jerney City, at 3 o'clock P. Research That the Committee meet in Jerney City, at 3 o'clock P. Len Suxnay, the 12th day of February and praceed to Washington, b. C., to decide in a mose, and enter upon a partition of the Gir Preprint.

Revy Beavy, Jr., Ser's,

Property

Dr McCLINTOCE'S Another Mixture should be in the insis of ever itself; it has the most arounding elect in reflects a pain. Toolinche Headrete, Larache, assets poin in the Stomach, Barceles Stee or Kidneys, are stopped by its use almost training. Secreely any éest pions of pain need to be endured a moment by any person who will try this valuable modelme, the result of himselfs experience in the practice of medicine, by Prof. AcCintock of Philadelphia. Price 30 cents. To be had of the price pain and pain and the practical Appelhecatics, and of A. Cusinian 5. Co., No. 124 Fultonest, op Sair.

A SINGULAR FACT .- Take a single wafer, put it

Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills have in Lucon to fall in any core, and none need so for the remedies. Read the following from the Eulture. T Energy, Feb. 31. 1 are those remedies. Read the following from the Enlarth The N C Whig Enlarth The N Enlarth Enl

Single Copy...... THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Feb. 4.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week

THE NEW-FORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

1. EDITORIALS John Mitchel: Dougles on Nebraska: Done-bes on Snage: National Periody: The Next Copy. The People's College, &c.

11. THE NORTH-WEST: Cepitals: Attractive Points: Wisconian Dan County: Chasgo and Madison; Powers of Elipson's, East and West; Wisconian Banking Law: Crops — Con parisons: Religion and Morale; Main fax: Pleasures of Taste: Landscape Gardening: Suburban Privileges, Ortwitted Madison; Cepital Hotel: Fleasant Watering Place; Concentral Cepital Hotel: Fleasant Watering Place; Concentral

III BAYARD TAYLOR'S LETTERS Journey from Bennies IV. SECTORES OF LECTURES: A Lecture by Locy Stone.

ANOTHER SAD ACCIDENT: A Factory Blown to Atoms: Children Tora to Fragments; Sixteen Lives Lost, The Hor-VI., SLAVERY : John Mitchels's reply to the Rev. Heary Ward

VII. A COLORED MAN'S REPLY TO JOHN MITCHEL. Shvery be permitted in Nebesha ?

IX .. THE TURKISH WAR Circular of the French Minister.

IX. THE TURNISH WAR! Curedar of the French Minister.

X. FRANCE American at Centr.

XI. AUSTRIA An American Culten Imprisoned.

XII. REVIEW OF THE WEEK. Giving in a condensed and most complement form the root important events that have occurred in the United States, Mexico, South America, and India and Chosa.

XIII. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: New York Rhode-Island, Malco, Ohio, Iewa, Gworgis, Weshington Territory.

XIV. XXXIIIS CONGRESS: Giving the most important Proceedings in the Senate and Hence of Representatives.

X. NEW PUBLICATIONS Passion Flowers; Autobiography of an Actress; Fowlers and Wells's Journals.

XVI. JUSTICE TO WOMEN. Conventions at Albany.

of an Actress Fewlers and Weils's Journals
XVI. JUSTICE TO WOMEN. Convention at albany.
XVII. FERRLS OF TRE PERRILE IN WINTER
XVIII. LINEN MANUFACTURES AND THE TARIFF.
XIX. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.
XX. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS! Reports of the Stock,
Grain Provision, and tartle Markets. Very fully and spesingle copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the desk in the
Counting Room the morning. Price, 6 jeans.
Sursecutivitor. One copy for one year. SVI three copies, SI;
Swe copies, SI; the copies, SI2 AU; twenty copies, (to one address,) \$20.

Youngstows, Onto .- The Mahoning County Democrat contains a statement of the productions of the township of Youngstewn during the past year, made up by a correspondent, which certainly looks well upon paper. It appears that the yield of its blast furnaces has been \$250,005; the product of its coal mines has been \$107,053 37; of its me chanics and manufacturers, \$115,871 to business of its forwarding and commission merchants, \$18,320; do, of other merchants, \$300,000. Value of wool sold \$8,779 72. To show the productiveness of the soil 259 bushels of shelled corn is given as the yield of two 5-100 acres. The place has also a rolling mill six furnaces and ten nail tunchines. which are capable of making 75 tuns finished from and usils per week. The township contains a population of 2,000, and is represented as one of the most promising in the flourishing State of Ohio.

In speaking of the removal of J. C. Derby, publisher, to this City, we omitted to say that he had disposed of his entire interest in the late firm of Derby & Miller, and that 2heir successors, Miller, Orien & Mulligan, will continue the business, both at Auburn and Buffalo. Mr. Derby will, however, act as their agent in this City.

Nem-Hork Dailn Eribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

not undertake to seturn rejected Communications. NEVS - Any person sculing to in persons here, sit we by Telegraph.

Mail or otherwise, will be liberally paid crowded it is mad by us

The Tribune for Europe.

THE SEMI-WERKLY TRIBUSE, for circulation in Europe. Limsely in the regular line of unsuspected pro-slavery It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers ready for mailing, can be had at the deek. Price Six Cents. The steamship Atlantic sale from the port for Liverpool To Morrow.

ribune can be left with the following Agents: Leybox -- Mr W. Thomas, Nos 19 and 21 Catharine street,

Paris-Mr Etoerneau, No. 36 Rue St Marc.

The steamship Arabia from Liverpool for Boston. with one week's later intelligence from Europe, is new considerably overdue at Halifax, having sailed on the

Resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, calling the attention of Congress to the alarming mortality on heard of emigrant vessels, and asking appropriate legislation on the subject. The House bill, granting five years' additional time for the location of bounty land warrants issued for service in the war of 1-12, was taken up and passed. The Committee on Printing reported adversely to the bill to establish a Government Printing-office. A resolution was adopted calling for the correspondence of the American Minister at Constantinople relative to the Koszta case. The resoluion offered by Mr. CLAYFON, calling for the corres- Pi pondence, &c. concerning the Sandwich Islands, was adopted. The Senate then, on motion, resumed the consideration of Mr. PHELPS's claim to his scat as Scrator from Vermont; and after some remarks by Mesers. BUTLER and BADGER adversely to the claim. the case was postponed until Thursday next. Adjourned

In the House of Representatives nothing of special interest was done.

THE MOTIVE.

Honest, well-meaning people in the country, who believe that for every great National set there must be ereise that power if it dare some great necessity, may well be excused for wondering why, during a time of unusual political quiet, and so soon after the passage of a series of measures introduced, urged and passed by the efforts of the greatest statesmen of our country, to conciliate the hospility and allay the agitations of many years upon the subject of Slavery,-the most sweeping and revolutionary act in regard to that subject ever contemplated by Congress, involving a hold and outrageous assault upon the rights of the Northern portion of the Union and reopening afresh the most rancorous sources of discord. well excite the wonder and astonishment of honest

eminently proper journals. With all such, it is reck oned more judicious to hint than to state, more courte ous to feign ignorance of motives than to suggest suspicions of their bonesty or declare convictions of their baseness. Thus we are well persuaded that while The Advertiser says it is incapable of failtoming the motive reases of his religious belief. which has led the Administration to revive the Slavery and stab freedom in her vitals, by indorsing and urging such "as require the taking of oaths and subscribing against liberty was preached along the Rhine, in of breadstuffs within reasonable limits. well as every other observer of public events knows that the motive of it is as detectable as the act in contemplation is vile.

That motive lies plain upon the surface, and is to be seen of all men. The Nebraska bill is a Presidential scheme. The whole of this movement had its origin in vulgar personal objects. Private ambition has planted, watered, and now seeks to ripen and scatter the seeds of this enormity. And a question which is of the gravest national character, involving interests of humanity which reach through future ages, which should only be mooted under the pressure of an inflexible necessity, and approached only in a spirit of profound solicitude for the consequences involved in its serve as a shuttle or foot-ball in a game of aspirants for the Presidency.

This declaration may perhaps be regarded with suspicion, and be received with hesitation. It is well that it should be so. The abhorrence that such a view of the case would necessarily create toward the daring conspirators against the public peace, the rights of the free States, and the just deman is of a progressive civilization, would, if promptly accepted, tend naturally and directly to stimulate the sense of retributive justice to that point of urgency where its impatience seeks an immediate and awful revenge. Nevertheless, so unquestionable is the fact, that the reason for this revolutionary preceeding is to be found in the personal ambition of candidates for the Presidency, that it will seen be as apparent to all as it now is to those whose peculiar duty it is to observe the workings of public affairs and watch the conduct of public men.

We do not hesitate to proclaim our conviction that if Mr. Douglas did not consider himself a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and if he did not aim to shape his political course with a view to propitiate the Slavery interest in the next nominating convention and in the next canvass, that we should not have before Congress, at this session, any other Nebraska bill than the well matured measure introduced and urged by him at the last session. But for these reasons, we should never have heard one word of the infamous proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise. And we invoke the criticism and challenge the intelligence of Congress to refute the declaration. Scandalous as it may seem, startling as it may appear at the first view, we are perfectly assured that no caudid man will deny the soundness of this judgment. Mir. Doughs had no need to remodel his last year's Nebraska bill. No new circumstances connected with this territory have since arisen. That bill was complete and satisfactory in all its details. It passed the last House by an overwhelming malority. It failed in the Senate only because no direct vote was ever taken upon it there. In the verlast speech Pouglas made upon it, on the last day of the last session, he himself declared that if he could only bring that body to a vote upon it, he was sure of its passage, for he knew ithat a majority were in is favor. The bill failed only by being postponed

And what is true of Mr. Douglas, we are constrained to my, in true of the President himself. He woll his

administration have been tossed upon adverse seas and buffeted by opposing influences, finding their source in urgent pro Slavery sentiment. The President and his Administration have been denounced as Free-Soilish in their centiments and tendencies. Mr. Pierce has writhed under the imputation, for the reason that it | had no foundation in fact, and that it periled the surcess of his present carper and destroyed his anticipation of a reslection. He has selzed upon the Neuraska question for an occasion to show himself the hardest of Hards. He has not he sitated to give to Mr. Douglas's bill his counterance and warm support, in order to firmly We shall have TO MORROW MORNING an Edition of | fx his tottering position with the South, and plane candidates for the succession. That he, as well as Mr. Douglas, has had none but political objects to gain by his indersen ent of this atrocity is manifest from the fact that it was not a question originating with, or par-Subscriptions and advertisements for The New-York ticularly belonging to this Administration. The Nebrasks bill had long been perfected, and had long been before Congress. The Administration and Mr. Pierce had therefore no occasion whatever to meldle in the matter. Their advice, and interference, and position thereon, are purely gratuitous. Mr. Pierce has simply thrown himse f into the ring for personal and selish aims, which we refrain from characterizing as they

After baying thus exposed to public view the real In the Senate yesterday, Mr Sawann presented the motives of the authors and abettors of this Nebraska henest men of all parties, whether such a gigantic fraud and mischlef, originating in such shameless purposes, has any claim to public support. No danger to the Union, core to the public tranquility, can be pleaded as a reacon for this measure. None has been preterded. The soler and prudent everywhere inent its introduction into Congress. Even Mr. Case, deprecates the necessity of being called to vote upon ates and such needless agitations as it involves.

of the tree States, and the stern demands of justice ice shall temporarily triumph, there is a word in the of education. vocabulary that shall yet undo their work and carry consternation to the heart of every Northern traitorthat word is REPLAL. There is a power in Congress to create an overwhelming Northern party whose name and title shall be THE REPEALURS. Let Congress ex-

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

A question of considerable interest is now pending before the Trustees of this institution, and we understand, will be decided at an early day the ensuing week. It seems that the nomination of Dr. O. W. Greus, a gentleman of acknowledged scientific dispby, has met with a vehement opposition from a portion of the Trustees on the ground of a difference be-

its own vacancies. The charter is very liberal. A peculiar feature is the positive enactment that no person | of darkness, the Jesuits, into their dominions. This shall be excluded from holding any office in the College by

ter of the College, but excepted, among other clauses, sionaries under various appellations. A crusade raise a large crop of spring grain, will keep the price "the declaration therein mentioned; and which ren- the Dukedom of Posen, in that of Baden, in the

"New-York," passed March 23, 1810, has the follow-

And be it jurther enacted. That the said Trustees and "At die if jurther enacted, that the said Pristees and their successors shall have full power and authority to make all ordinances and by laws, which to them shall seem expedient, for enrying into effect the designs of their insti-tution. Provided dawns, That such ordinances or by laws shall not make the religious tenets of any person a con-dition of admission to any privilege or office in the said College, nor he inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State, nor with the constitution and laws of the

This provise was subsequently confirmed by an enactdisturbance, is recklessly pitched into Congress to ment in the last Act passed relative to Golleges and Academies, is in these words:

No religious qualification or test shall be required from any Trustee, President, Principal or other officer of any incorporated College or Academy or as a condition for any privilege in the same.

Now in the very face and eyes of these provisionswithout the shadow of an excuse for their illibershity without so much as a plausible pretense for their | Government very naturally considers that it has the trampling on rights secured by the most solemn sarctions of the law,-a large number of these Trustees propose to establish a religious test as tism, the clergy shall obey the established laws of the a condition of office. Dr. Gibbs forsooth, is not country. It also insists upon its right to appoint cuto be allowed to indectrinate the ingenuous youth rates, and to allow none but its nominees to be conof Columbia College into the mysteries of oxygen firmed by the Archbishop and receive canonical conseand hydrogen, because he does not accord with the eration. This was, to a certain extent the course pre-Trustees in his interpretation of one of the most vious to the events of 1848-50, with the tacit consent

The only explanation that we can imagine of such a the College, whom we happened to meet in an emnibus. On expressing our astonishment at the existing state of things, a broad smile illuminated the features of the alumnus. " My unenlightened friend," said be, you may have observed a dozen large sycamore trees on the College-green. Between these venerable trees and a like number of the equally-to-be-venerated Trustees there exists a relationship intimate and unusual. The breeding in an in' system, on which the Board of Trustees has long been in the habit of filling its vacancies, has produced its natural results in the degeneracy of that body. "If to this degeneracy you add the effects of sonility, you will not be surprised to hear that, doubting his own virility, each of these Trustees imagines himself to be a Hamadryad, and measures his own existence by that of a beloved sycamore.

the best fitted for the station. Men of science, of lasting torment of ultramoutanism. world-wide reputation, second the nomination. The carry this matter to the bitter end, have already evidence enough in their possession to prove that many of the Trustees have declared, in converention, their intention to vote against a Unitarian. One of the most active and indomitable of the Alumni is now at Albany, and is making arrangements which contemplate an interference by the Legislature through a committee which shall examine each Trustee under oath. Alegal opinion of the highest authority has been obtained, which ascerts that the Legislature has power, in the case of a corporation like Columbia College, to remove a member for cause and to direct the remaining Trustees to fill the vacancy. Weether, in the event of such Legislative interference, the offending Trastee will derive any immunity from a connection with member of a wealthy sect, or whether his hereditary rights will be respected, are questions which you are

as well qualified to decide as I at a far.
At all events, the result of the action of the Trustees such a repudiation of good faith as the bill centers will be looked for with eager interest by every liberal rants are agitated by the controversy to such a degree minded man in the community. It is too late in the ar to take part with the pricathood. It is for Congress to determine whether the con-, day to mix up the dogmas of theology with the affairs spirators in this perfidy shall be allowed to triumph of science. The question does not concern the interover the lofty considerations of public honor, the rights ests of a sect, but the preservation of religious freecom. The prevailing apathy of the public in regard and humanity. Let it decide! The people are to the venerable College may well give place to anxbehird the legislators, and if villality and coward- lety, lest unblushing bigotry shall override the claims

THE TROUBLES IN BADEN.

The small dukedem of Baden has for some two months been the theater of an exciting struggle carried on between the Government and the Roman Cathone Clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Freiburg, and advised and incited by the Jesuita. It must be borne is u ind that in Baden the Catholic population is almost twice as authorous as the Protestant, while the Government-tent is, the reigning Grand Duke-belongs to the latter denomination. It is also the fact that to Protestantism the country owes its civilization, its liberal aspirations, and its eminent political and scientific the vacant Chair of Chemistry and Natural Philoso-, took the lead among the liberal states of Germany, as It did in the succeeding revolutionary movements. since the call for a National Congress in 1848, which

against liberty, and the introduction of that body-guard was done by both Prussia and Baden. With the exception of Hanover and some few small principalities in An not, passed April 13, 1787, confirmed the Char- the North Germany was overrun with these new misprescribe a form of public prayer to be used in the | church-yards and public places resonnded with the exhortations of impassioned preachers against every form "An act relative to Columbia College in the City of of freedom. The Government of Baden is now gathering the fruits of this sacrilegious conspiracy. Freiburg. one of its cities, is the sent of an Archbishop, and of a Catholic University of less than secondary worth as an institution of learning, frequented only by the theological students of that region. It is also a noteworthy fact, that some of the Catholic professors and theologlars of Freiburg distinguished themselves at the German national diet in Frankfert in 1848, by a steady opposition to every progressive idea and measure. When subsequently the country was thrown open to the Jesuits, they very naturally made Freiburg their head-

As the elergy are salaried by the State, the expert of the last half year is as follows: right to exercise a strict control over them. It reouires that in matters concerning marriage and bapor at least the submission of the clergy. But since the concessions made to ultramontanism for the sake of high-handed measure, was given to us by a graduate of entirpating all revolutionary aspirations, the spirit of clerical encroachment has arisen with new strength The Archbishop, after a protracted official correspondence, finally fulminated a long and tedious pastoral letter, enumerating his grievances, and ordering the clergy to disobey the laws of the Dukedom The government, in its turn, prohibited the clermy from reading this incendiary document from their pulpits. Those of the pricats who disobeyed this administrative order, had their salaries stopped. were fined, put under arrest, and in some instances sent. away from their parishes. On the other hand, a few who obeyed the civil power were suspended by the Archbishop from the exercise of their spiritual functions, and mensced with excommunication, and there

All this is a revival, in a different shape, of the old struggle for the power between Church and State. There are, however," continued the Alumnus, "some | It is cesentially the same as that for the right of feudal eight or ten of the Trustees who think more of the investiture, which for centuries occasioned such blood-

that they have ever been aroused on any subject con- Pontiff Just as is the case now in Baden, all these thousands transported to a penal colony, and feet nected with the College) recommend the appointment events in the past originated in the insatiable thirst for thousands escaped into exile. Besides, the mode of to the Chair of Chemistry, of a gentleman confessedly political dominion and supremacy, which is the ever-

be reduced to one, relating to the right to appoint cu- to know anything about the mode of conducting the knowledge my amenability to the tribunal of public rates independent of the interference of the Government of the tribunal of public rates independent of the interference of the Government of the tribunal of public rates independent of the interference of the Government of the tribunal of public rates independent of the interference of the Government of the tribunal of public rates independent of the interference of the Government of the tribunal of public rates independent of the interference of the Government of the tribunal of public rates independent of the interference of the Government of the tribunal of public rates independent of the interference of the Government of the tribunal of public rates independent of the interference of the Government of the tribunal of public rates independent of the interference of the Government of the tribunal of the tribunal of public rates independent of the interference of the Government of the tribunal entwicege in amenantity to the tribunal or public rates independent or the interference of the description. The respectful request of the Alumniani ment. He claims this in open violation of old customs. of men of science is treated with contempt and called and of prerogatives inherent for long conturies in the smeng the people—being like Mr. Daniel, at Tana, or not of science is treated with contempt and caused and of prerogatives innered even by the Council of absorbed in the "dance of fools" in fashiousble diple the dictates of honor and duty, to act without refer. Treat. The right to bestow a curacy or living was matie circles. But the fact is that the Napoleonie * exce to that provision of their charter which says maintained as belonging to the "dominium directum" Government after having promised to afford a fair that no man shall be proscribed for his religious over the parish, which dominion rested with the lord chance of voting, absolutely prevented the printing opinions, they object to the nominee of the Alamni of the manor, the owner of the estate, village or comon the ground that he is a Unitarian. But," munity who was generally the nobleman who founded, rious fact must be mentioned in connection with an said our A'un nus in conclusion, "better days are in or whose ancestors founded, the church and parish. In other which is that the only persons allowed to receive "store for the College. Men, who are determined to technical language be is called the collator, and the right and count the election tickets in the urns were the to select the curate is called presents, as the lord presents the candidate for the curacy to the approbation of the Bishop, who according to all the law on the subject, never could and never can appoint a curate in opposition to the choice made by the lord or collator. In all Catholic countries as well as in the Episcopal Church of England, the lord of the manor still exercises this of Louis Napoleon right. The same is the case in Austria, Bohemia, Poland and Gallicia. In other countries, the Government has absorbed or transferred to itself the exercise of this prerogative. Nor can it be disputed that the State naturally inherits it from the barons of old, and that its claim is good against all pretensions of the clerical hierarchy. On this question a sort of war now rages in Baden; there the Jesuits have been expelled, and the recalcitrant clergy are short of supplies. The Trivity Church in any capacity, or from his being a Catholic party are disseminating inflammatory pamphlets through the country, but these are everywhere seized by the pelice. The people at large, with few exceptions, are not much influenced by the clerical fulminations and keep quiet. Only a few aristograts and obscu-

BREADSTUFFS GOING UP.

This has been the announcement of late by each arrival of the steamer from England. The sequence has followed the announcement as naturally as the gas-indated balloon in its dight to serial regions, until breadstuffs are up beyond the reach of that portion of our population who live from hand to mouth in this City and other large towns. We have already stated in two articles upon this subject that the great rise in flour is not wholly speculative, and have stated some of the reasons of the present high price, which bears so heavily upon consumers, without one single iota of benefit to producers.

It may be a mooted point with some-it is not with us-whether a nation was ever berefited by the high price of grain of its own production-that is, such a which affords the producer a fair living profit, and as get from one road to the other. Freight must also high price as the present one. In our opinion, a price near as a regular supply and demand can give, a steady pass through the Depôt. tinction and of unimpeachable worth in private life, to men. Thus previous to the events of 1848, Baden price, is far more advantageous to the country than an We have wheat now higher than ever before, and

we do not intend to help the speculators to increase the price. Nor do we intend to join the crusade in

hold until the opening of navigation. Yet then it will not recede to its position last fall, after the harvest of wheat and corn had been declared. Nothing now but the indications of a first-rate crop of winter wheat, and a general determination of farmers to

By a large crop we do not mean a crop upon a large does know perfectly well, as well as we know, and as "der a person ineligible to the office of President of old University of Heidelberg, which was erected number of acres, but an improvement in the method the College on account of his religious tenets, and exclusively for Pretestantism. Not only churches, but of cultivation, so as to produce a large crop from a fore. It is one of the curses of this country that those who farm the most acres produce the smallest quantity of grain for sale. They consume all the surplus of last year in the waste of labor of going over four times as much land as they should to produce the same quantity of grain. It is a foolish waste of capital to occupy a vast area for pasturage, but that is not so bad as the waste of labor almost universal in the production of grain in this country; and if there is not a change wrought soon in the economy of production, we shall continue to be periodically afflicted with Breadstuffa going up."

The capacity of this country to produce wheat is alquarters, whence they directed their batteries most indefinite, and of all sorts of breadstuffs we can against light and civilization. To their influence is produce much more than enough to supply the home to be traced the present struggle between the consumption. Do we! If we do, whence comes the Covernment and the proud and encroaching Arch- cry of high prices every now and then ! It is not because we export such large quantities, for the total

> FROM JULY I TO JANUARY I, (SIX MONTES.)1.402.359 ... 6.591,442

This, a Cincinnati paper says, is only the surplus of Ohio: and if we take into account the corn crop, we might spare much more than this amount. It is probable that a larger value of breadstuffs will be exported between July 1853 and July 1854 than ever has been in one year before. The amount is estimated at fifty millions of dellars.

The export of the month of December from this port shows the following result, reducing wheat to flour:

| Barrels | Barrels | Barrels | 210 000 | British North America | 3,000 | 101,001 | America | 1,100 | 5,100 | Other countries | 16,000 | 5,100 |

Will the farmer learn a lesson from the facts we have presented-that the prospect for a profitable Spring crop never was so flattering as it is at wils very time

We reiterate our advice of Saturday-plow early, now early, and plant largely, next Spring.

Mr. Daniel D. Barnard, late Minister to Prussia, delivered a lecture at Albany on Tuesday evening, in which he averred that "the election of Louis Napoleon three successive times to the highest pawer, by " universal suffrage, and with the issue fairly presented to them, showed that it was not he, so much as the people themselves, that betrayed the cause of republicanism." This we think is erroneous to a deyoung sucklings in pantaloons than of the old syca- shed in Germany and Italy-which in the eleventh cen- gree which would be hard to surpass. Certainly nothwhere some the green, and some of the recent meetings tury brought the excommunicated Kaiser. Henry IV., ing short of an ex-diplomat could make such a stateof the Board have been very stormy. The Hama- barefooted to the gates of Canossa before the haughty ment. The lasue was not fairly presented to the Cryada deprecate all reformatory measures. They | Pope Gregory VII., and Mutilda of Tuscary. At that | French people after the comp d' état. By means of the assume that all that passes at their meetings must be time, this struggle gave occasion for the establishment army and the system of centralization which the Retieved in the light of a confidential secret. They of cellbary for the clergy, and ended with the expal publicans found, and could not hastily do away with, have been told, to their faces, by the progressive | sion of the rame Pope from Rome, and made him die | Louis Napoleon almost stifled discussion during his members of that body that they are a by wordamong in exile. To this contest are to be ascribed some of the presidency and completely stifled it on the affair of their fellow effices for fariness and ineffeiency, greatest adefortunes in the history of the Papacy. It December 2. Not a word was permitted to be printed s.e. by the resignation of the Professor of Chem | of Professor of C They have a length been compelled to those the mu- gave birth to the quarted between Pullip the Handsone. In the eighty six departments, while about one hundred

istry. Two handred of the Alumni, (the first time | thing like the corporal punishment of the ambitious | thousands were murdered in cold blood, and the state of the ambitious | thousands transported to a moral role of the state of the sta The grievances of the Archbishop of Freiburg may swindle. We do not expect Mr. Daniel D. Baraga pervision of this country in such a matter, indispense ble to fairness, and only feared by swindlers and to rants, being utterly denied to the French popule And yet Mr. Barnard has the combined ignorance and effrontery to speak of "the fairness" of the election

for t Cust In of but he o

simultaneous meetings yesterday in reference to the Park Question-a Committee of Aldermen presiding at the one, and a Committee of Councilmen at the other-with citizens discussing the question before each body. We cannot imagine why these meeting were not called upon different days, so that there might have been a eneral instead of a part al discusion on such an important matter, and a complete is tend of a mutilated interchange of opinion among the peakers. The arguments made before the Alderna were generally cordially and cogently in favor of having the C. ntral Park untouched by the hand of the nigrar and the spoiler, and allowing legislation on the que tion as it sta, de to redound to the honor and contra ute to the health, recreation and in provement of the inhabitants. We do not see what course the Government of this City has to pur ue in this matter built follow the provisions of the Legislature area ly made, and a old equally vacidation and narrow-minded comsels Let them look at the future wants of this great City, and remember that no public scheme can be projected without objections being brought forward that it is stimulated by private intere ts. Weat we have to look at a the sum total o the great good to be achieved.

By some blundering mismanagement there were two

THE PRICE DIFFICULTIES - A POINT GAINED .- The Eric and North east Rond has been repaired, and there is now but one guage between Buffalo and Cleveland. Still the roads East and West of Erie do not connect. One of them comes in on the north side of the Dipôt, and the other on the south side, and passengers are compelled to pass through the building to In this manner the matter will rest for the present

-probably until the Courts decide the questions pending. But the public, it will be observed, have gained one point. A uniform guage has been obtained, and there is only one change between Buffalo and Cieveland, whereas there have been two heretofore. A telegraphic dispatch was received yesterday moru-

Erie troubles may now be considered at an end.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1854. There is much dissutisfaction expressed here in high quarters because Mr. Soule, the Spanish Minister, has failed to correspond with the State Department. It is reported that not a line has been received from Madrid. The report that Mr. Banden will speak against the No

braska bill is untrue. Senator THOMAS, of Illinois, was the father of the Com promise on 36 36" Mr. Douglas and Mr. Richandson, of Illinois, are the projectors of its repeal.

Mr. Clayros will probably make a pulcerizing speech

on the Nebraska question XXXIIID CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... Washington, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1854.

Mr. SEWARD presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, calling the attention of Congress to the alarming mortality on board of emigrant vessels, and saking for appropriate legislation on the subject.

Mr. EVERETT presented the memorial of the widow of Audebee, praying that Congress would purchase the original drawings by her husband, of the birds of America.

Mr. HAMLIN reported in favor of printing 17,000 copies of the mechanical part of the Patent office report.

Mr. HAMLIN, newn the Printing Committee, reported back the bill to establish a Government printing office, with a unanimous recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. JOHNSON reported back from the House a bill greating five years' additional time for the location of bounty land warrants, is sued for service in the War of 1812, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. CLAYTON S resolution, calling for correspondence, &c. and all information in the possession of the Government touching the affairs in the Sandwich Islands, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. BRIGHT offered a resolution calling for information of Martin Contents of Martin Contents.

ment touching the affairs in the Sandwich Islands, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. BRIGHT offered a resolution calling for information and correspondence touching the solution of Martin Koszta at Smyrns.

Mr. CASS said that he considered the greatest injustice had been done to Mr. Brown, who had been so long the dragomen of the American Mission at Constantinople, by the press, and otherwise as to his agency in this matter. It was but justice to Mr. Brown, whom he highly actolled that the correspondence should be published. He said that the newspapers had published from one end of the country to the other, that Mr. Brown had brought to this country an imposter, and had palmed him off on this Government as a representative from the Sultan. He Mr. Cass had now before him a letter from Rechid Pacha, the Grand Vizier in which he expressed the great satisfaction left by the Sultan in consequence of the attentions shown his representative by the American Government and people.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he was aware from facts of his own personal knowledge, that great injustice had been done, not only to Mr. Brown, but also to Mr. Morsh had desired that the correspondence should be made public hat justice might be done to these gentlemen. The resolution was adopted.

The bill providing accommodations for United States Courts in Massachusetts, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Phelia's eage was then taken up.

Souris in Massachusetts, was taken up and passachusetts, was the taken up.

Mr. Phelp's came was then taken up.

Mr. BUTLER spoke, denying that the Executive apsoling the constituency of Senators, their failure to fill a
cacney could not be supplied by Executive authority.

Mr. BADGER followed, taking a similar view.

Mr. CLAYTON contended that the Senate ought to
near Mr. Phelps before any further expression of opinions
ock place.

Mr. PHELPS then addressed the Senate until 3 o'clock in support of his claim. He had not got through when he

elded the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS hoped some disposition would be made
this subject, as the Nebraska bill would come up to

Mr. PRATT, with the view of giving the Senator full time to consider the subject, and enable Mr. Phelps to pre-pare his further argument, moved that the subject be post-poned till after the final action of the Senate on the Ne-

hraska Bill.

The CHAIR ruled that the motion was out of order.

The PRAIT moved to postpone a fortnight, when, after some debate as to a proper day, it was postponed till next. Thursday. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced the dirst business to be the cition to reconsider the vote by which the bill to prevent better tions to United States Made was referred to the annuities of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. JONES (Term) inquired if the bill had been inted

printed.
The SPEAKER replied - The original had been sout to

for a moment shock on their thrones all the small and tween his religious opinions and those of a majority of denouncing merchants who deal in flour and grain, That such a measure of vast and andactous magnitude. great potentates of Germany, issued from Heidelberg. Partition of the Perham Gift Property will positively numerice on Monday, February II, as will be seen by the following solution adopted by the Committee of their mosting he is on fucethe Board. The Trustees are almost exclusively membecause they take advantage of the wants of Euroshould at this period be launched upon Congress, like bers of the Episcopal Church: Dr. Gibbs, on the con- At that time the Catholic clergy yielded to the curpeans, and the blockade of ice upon the lakes and ing by the officers of the New-York and Erie Railroad a thunderholt from a cloudless sky-this, we say, may rent some of its members being, so to say, liberalized, trary, is attached to the Unitarian faith, and for this canals, and the mob destruction of railroads, to advance from Eric, saying that the tracks on both roads were reason a strenuous attempt has been made to procure | while others who were more retrograde, seeing that the price of breadstuffs in this City, notwithstanding it completed, and arrangements were making to run both and well-meaning men throughout the country the rejection of his nomination. This act of bigotry is | their admonitions found no access to the people, made falls so heavily upon the poor. The merchant is not in freight and passenger cars regularly to and from Eric each way. The track laps at Eric, and facilities for But we cannot excuse an intelligent journal like The the more remarkable massmuch as it is a palpable viola- | the best of a bad case and waited for a better opportufault except re far as he may be in fault for ad-Boston Daily Advertiser for being blind to the motives nity. Then nothing existed in Germany to fortion of the charter of the College. vocating a system which encourages importations of changing freight there will be made convenient. The Columbia College, now in the hundredth year of its ter the ultramentane influence; the Jesuits were on of this act, as it declares itself to be. Editors of newsexistence, received its charter from George II. Its the wane, and the Kaisers of Austria were the title of | foreign fabrics and exportations of grain. Governor says he does not apprehend any difficulty herepapers are men whose vocation leads them necessarily No matter if we have wheat-lands enough to supto keep a close watch upon public men and public endowment was derived from various lotteries estab. | Apostolic only as a formation, without taking much to The above comes from an authentic source, and the ply the world. So have we room enough to manusifairs. And in regard to these they are not to be realished for its berefit, as well as from the contributions | heart the religious affairs of other German States. tecture all the articles which we now receive in exdily excused for not seeing what is plain to be seen. When the revolutionary efforts of continental Europe of well-wishers to barning in England and France. change for our grain; and the high price and export agen your tonace, allow it to moit reducilly, and your core throat, heaterists, such and cold will clientered. He careful that the water out the liveries believed Weder all cents a box. Send to C. W. clientered to No. 11 Barclay et , Genural Agents for New York and vicinity. But we are not to take this remark of the journal in were overshrown by cannon and bayonets, the awe-Trinity Church gave a slice of the " King's Farm." demand is more of a curse than a blessing to the la-THE LATEST NEWS, and the College still owns a part of the Church Endow- struck tulers aristocrats and other night-owls, Cathoquestion in its literal sense. The Advertiser is an emiboring population of America. .The nation is not cently moderate and conservative paper, and like all He as well as Protestant, looked around them for benefited however much a few individuals may be. ment consisting of the entire block between Church. RECEIVED BY such, it prefers the indirect to the direct mode of stameans and forces to chain and destroy the spirit of The producer does not receive the advanced price. It Mucray West Broadway and Barclay sts. After the Revolution, the Coilege, at various times, asked for | progress and civilization, which on that continent ting its convictions. It does not utter its real sen-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. notorious fact that wheat never advances as it timents in an outright and unequivocal manner. This is escentially revolutionary in principle. In their has done lately, until after the bulk of it has left the and received grants of money and land from the Legisis not the method of emineady proper people, and dentity anxiety, they could neither imagine nor discover FROM WASHINGTON lature of the State. Its charter places its affairs under farmers' hands. The present price of flour will only the control of a Board of Trustees. This Board fills a better resource than an alliance with ultramontanism